XXIVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1226.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1769.

From a Pamphlet lately published in LONDON,

ENTITLED,

THE CASE OF GREAT-BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

THE Affairs of Great-Britain and her Colonies are at a Criſis. If our Juſtice or our Moderation dictate to us the making any Conceſſions, they ſhould be made whilſt they can yet be *imputed* to our Moderation or our Juſtice. The preſent Seſſion of Parliament ſhould determine upon ſome permanent Syſtem in this Point. Great-Britain ſhould fix the Pretenſions which ſhe will never relinquiſh, and the Colonies ſhould have certain Information of thoſe Claims which they muſt ſubmit to. Until ſuch a Syſtem be reſolved upon, there will be Irreſolution on the one Side, and Repugnance on the other; and no Syſtem can be ſtable that is not founded upon Equity and Wiſdom.

It is the Reſolution of the preſent Miniſtry, it is ſaid, to impoſe Taxes upon the Colonies, by the Authority of the Britiſh Parliament, and to *compel* the Colonies to Submiſſion. To examine the Juſtice and the Policy of thoſe Meaſures, and to ſuggeſt others, which appear to me leſs exceptionable, in each of thoſe Particulars, is my Object.

The Colonies, by their reſpective Charters, have not uniformly the ſame Privileges, or the ſame Conſtitution, But, though they differ in many Particulars, they are alike in the following; namely, That the Inhabitants of every one of them have a Right to tax themſelves by their Repreſentatives, in their Provincial Aſſemblies; that none of them vote for Repreſentatives in the Britiſh Parliament; and that all of them are to enjoy the Freedom of Britiſh Subjects. In the Search for Arguments againſt the Americans, the Validity of thoſe Charters has not paſſed unqueſtioned. I ſhall ſay, however, but a little in their Support, as the Attacks have been very weak and very few. From the earlieſt Times, down to the preſent, the Diſpoſition of foreign Territory, belonging to Great-Britain, has always been veſted in the Executive. It is a Power which the Reſtoration, and the Revolution, have left unſhaken. From the Ceſſion of Tangier, to that of Guadaloupe, how frequently has it been exerciſed? And, in the particular Inſtance of Gibraltar, it was neceſſary to paſs a Law to reſtrain it. * If, then, the Crown, at the Time when it granted the Charters, could have ceded the Territory of America to a foreign Power, could it not have fixed the Terms on which its preſent and future Inhabitants ſhould continue the Subjects of Great-Britain? Where it could have relinquiſhed *all* the Authority poſſeſſed by Great-Britain, certainly it could relinquiſh a *Part* of that Authority. Where it could make a *total Alienation*, even to Enemies, ſurely it could make a *modified Grant* to Subjects. But, ſuppoſe that the Crown had not been legally poſſeſſed of that Power, is there not a Term after which uninterrupted Poſſeſſion confers a Right? Have not the Coloniſts poſſeſſed their Charters much longer than that Term? Have they not dedicated their Lives and Fortunes to the Improvement of that Country, from a Dependance upon the Validity of their Title? Have not the Britiſh Parliament ſeen, and acquieſced in their doing ſo? Has not Great-Britain, in her excluſive Trade, received a valuable Conſideration? Surely, then, it would be monſtrous Injuſtice to deprive them of Rights, ſo purchaſed and ſo confirmed. It has alſo been urged by ſome, that the Parliament can *revoke* theſe Charters when it ſhall think proper; for that it can take away from any City or Corporate-Town, in England, its Charter, notwithſtanding any Length of Time it may have enjoyed it. I anſwer, that if an Engliſh City, or Corporate-Town, had ſo purchaſed their Charter, as the Coloniſts have purchaſed theirs, and had ſo long poſſeſſed it, it would be unjuſt in the Parliament to rescind or violate it. But the Compariſon is totally unfair; for the Charter of an Engliſh City, or Corporate-Town, and thoſe of the Colonies, beſides other material Differences, have this eſſential one, that the former give a Right of Repreſentation in the Britiſh Parliament, and that the latter do not. If therefore the Charter of a Britiſh City, or Borough, be reſcinded by Parliament, it is reſcinded in an Aſſembly which is the Repreſentative of that City, or Borough. Where a Part of England only is concerned, the Legiſlature of England may claim unlimited Power, as a Body to which all the Rights of Engliſhmen are made over and intruſted. But the Charters of America are Agreements made between England on the one Part, and the Colonies on the other. The Houſe of Commons of England is the Repreſentative of one of the contracting Parties only, namely England; and therefore cannot act for both. They have none of them any Share in making it; it cannot therefore legiſlate for them. It is a Party, and cannot therefore be a Judge.

The Opponents of the Americans admit, that they are intitled to the Privileges of Britiſh Subjects; that they are a free People. Could we determine what theſe Privileges are, and what this Freedom, the Diſpute would be at an End. The American aſſerts, that he is deprived of the moſt eſſential Privilege of a Briton, and a Freeman, if the Colony to which he belongs can be taxed by an Aſſembly in which it is not repreſented. The Advocate for Adminiſtration, anſwers, that there are many Natives of Great-Britain herſelf, who are not repreſented; for that there are many who have not Votes in the Choice of Repreſentatives, and that the Coloniſts have no Cauſe to complain, when they are in the ſame Condition as *many* of the Natives of Great-Britain. Would a Colony pretend to a better Conſtitution than the Mother-Country, from whence ſhe derives it? As this Argument has been frequently repeated, I ſuppoſe it to be a favourite one with Adminiſtration; and as it is the only Method that has been tried to reconcile their Aſſertion, that "the Britiſh Parliament has a Right to tax the Colonies," with their Conceſſions, that the Coloniſts have the Privileges of Britons, and are a free People; let us liſten to an American, pleading his own Cauſe, in Anſwer to this Argument: "I do not claim a better Conſtitution "than my Mother-Country: You have miſrepreſented "my Claims. I have ſaid that a Right of Suffrage in "the Choice of our Repreſentatives is the moſt eſſential "of Britiſh Privileges; but I have *not* ſaid, that *every* "Briton enjoys that Right; nor do I require that "every Coloniſt ſhould enjoy it. There are many "Britons who have no Vote in the Election of the "Houſe of Commons, ſo are there many Coloniſts who "have no Vote in the Election of our *provincial* Re"preſentatives; alledge, if you will, that in being "taxed by your Parliament, you are taxed by an *im*"*perfect* Repreſentative; in being taxed by our *pro*"*vincial* Aſſemblies, we are taxed by a Repreſentative "*as* imperfect. Our Freedom therefore, in Point of "Taxation, when we are taxed by our *own* Aſſemblies, "is not greater than yours; it is only equal to it; "our Conſtitution is an Image of yours. But if we "are to be taxed by your Parliament, our Conſtitu"tion no longer reſembles yours, and our Freedom is "annihilated. If there be many Britons who have "*not* a Vote in the Choice of their Repreſentatives, "there are alſo many that *have*. The Poſſeſſion of a "40*s.* Freehold, in Britain, confers the Privilege of "a Vote: The Poſſeſſion of the whole Continent of "America, does not confer that Privilege. Do you "not know the infinite Difference between a Nation "where *all* have *not* the Power of voting for their Re"preſentatives, and a Nation where *none have* that "Power? The former is *your* Condition, and there"fore you are a free People; the former is what we "claim; the latter is the Condition of Slaves, and "that is what you offer. We claim the Right of Suf"frage, as the Privileges of Britons, and you tell us "we have it, becauſe we are like thoſe Britons who "have it *not!* We claim the ſame Conſtitution as "Great-Britain, and you offer us only the *Defect* of "that Conſtitution, but deny us its *Advantages*. Eng"land cannot be taxed but by an Aſſembly, where "her Land is repreſented by Knights, her monied In"tereſt by Citizens and Burgeſſes, and therefore ſhe is "a free Nation. Is then America on a Par with Eng"land, in point of Freedom? If ſhe can be taxed by "an Aſſembly, to which her Freeholders ſend *no* "Knights, and her Cities *no* Citizens. You ſay that "your Right of Suffrage is partially diſtributed, in "Britain; give us then a Right of Suffrage *as* partially "diſtributed, in America. For this Repreſentation, "partial and imperfect as you call it, your Magna Char"tas have been demanded, your Patriots have bled, and "your Monarchs have been dethroned. Was this for "nothing? Yet this you deny to the Americans, though "you ſay to us, Ye have the Privileges of Britons."

"But there is yet another Defect in your Argument. "For it is not true that we are in *as good* a Condition "as thoſe Britons whom you call unrepreſented, and "who are not Electors: For even *they* have this great "Advantage, that both the Repreſentative and the "Electors pay a Part of the Tax, as well as thoſe who "have no Suffrage: Whereas if the Houſe of Com"mons of England ſhould tax the Americans, neither "the Repreſentatives nor the Electors would pay any "Proportion of what they impoſed upon us; they "would not tax, but *untax* themſelves. The Condi"tion therefore of an Engliſhman who has no Suffrage, "when taxed by the Britiſh Legiſlature, and of an "American taxed by the ſame Authority, are totally "diſſimilar. Place them in Situations which bear *any* "Similitude, and it will ſhew in the ſtrongeſt Light, "the Injuſtice of the preſent Meaſures. Suppoſe then "that the Parliament of Britain ſhould impoſe a Tax, "from which themſelves and thoſe who voted for them "ſhould be exempted, and which ſhould be paid "entirely by thoſe who had no Suffrages; this would "bear *ſome* Reſemblance to their taxing the Ameri"cans; and would not this be unparalleled Injuſtice? "But if even this (unjuſt as you muſt eſteem it) were "the Practice of your Parliament, the Condition of a "non-voting Engliſhman would ſtill be infinitely pre"ferable to ours; for even ſuch a Tax as I have "ſtated, would fall upon the Relations, the Friends, "the Dependants, the Tenants, the Manufacturers, "the Labourers of Britiſh Legiſlators. The Legiſlator "would feel its Effects, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, he "would find his own Intereſt immediately concerned; "he would therefore uſe ſome Moderation. Beſides, "he is an Eye-Witneſs of their Condition, he can "judge of their Abilities, he can be wounded at the "Sight of their Diſtreſſes. But he cannot ſee our "Country, he cannot judge of our Abilities; and his "Tenants and his Manufacturers will feel the *imme*"*diate* Effects of our Ruin, not in their Diſtreſs, but "in their Exoneration. If therefore the Legiſlature "of Britain ſhould adopt ſuch a Syſtem of unparalleled "Injuſtice, with Reſpect to the non-voting Inhabi"tants of Britain, yet, even the Sufferers by, and "the Objects of that Injuſtice, would be happy, in "Compariſon of us. Suppoſe, for a Moment, if you "can bear the Thought, ſuppoſe for a Moment, that "your Houſe of Commons were not elected by you, "that they were an hereditary Body, in no wiſe in"debted to your Choice; would you not be an en"ſlaved and an unhappy People: But even then you "would be happier than we are. A Body of 500 Men, "ſituated in the midſt of Seven Millions, and taxing "thoſe Seven Millions, would ſurely be more bound "to Moderation, by Fear, if not by Principle, than "the ſame Body, aſſiſted and ſupported by thoſe "Seven Millions, in taxing Two Millions who are at "a Diſtance. To oppreſs, in one Inſtance, would at "leaſt be Infamy, if it would not be Puniſhment; in "the other they might find it Popularity, they might "think it Patriotiſm. Mr. P—tt ſaid, (if I miſtake "not) that every Man in England could huzza at an "Election: Even that Method of expreſſing one's "Wiſhes, is ſome Satisfaction, and has ſome Influence; "the Shoutings of the People have had great Effects; "and the very Murmurs of Engliſhmen, had perhaps "more Share in the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, than the "united Voice of America. We cannot even *huzza* "at a Britiſh Election!

"The Right of preſenting Petitions to Parliament "was deemed of ſo much Importance, that it was in"ſerted in the Bill of Rights. In this fundamental "Right, the Bulwark againſt parliamentary Oppreſſion, "as well as every other, under what Diſadvantages "ſhould we labour, if you were to make Laws for us? "How different is the Effect of a Petition preſented by "the Hands of the injured, enforced by their Aſſidu"ity, and recommended by their Tears, from that "of our Paper-Repreſentations? They are ſubject to "be miſrepreſented in a Thouſand Ways.

"They come cold, and you do not feel them; "often too late, and you cannot comply with them; "and what was done by you through Inattention and "Miſtake, muſt be maintained *for Dignity*; in a Word, "they do not ſtrike home, either upon your Caution "or your Kindneſs, your Affections or your Fears. "The very Women and Children of England, have "an Influence upon Parliament, of which the Ameri"cans are deſtitute, how different is your Lot from "ours! In the Character of an American, to the "People of England I ſpeak. Your frequent Elec"tions are a valuable Privilege to you; what Privi"lege are they to us? At the Cloſe of a Parliament, "you expect popular Meaſures, from the Fears and the "Hopes of your Repreſentatives. But who will find "it his Intereſt to be a Friend to America? They will "wiſh to gain the Favour of their Countrymen, and "therefore will burthen America, in order to diſbur"then England. What to you is a valuable Privilege, "will be to us a Source of repeated Oppreſſion. We "are worſe even than your Papiſts. In being ex"luded from the Right of Suffrage, they are like us; and "as they pay double Land-Tax, in that *additional* "Payment the Reſemblance continues; for it is a "Tax impoſed by Men whom they had no Share in "electing, and it is a Tax which thoſe who impoſe it "do not pay. But this Diſability in Point of Suffrage, "and this *additional* Payment, are Penalties inflicted "on your Papiſts; and why? Allegiance, as by Law "required, is a Quality eſſential to being a Subject. "Your Papiſts are defective in that Quality. They "are conſidered as not completely Subjects, and, as "ſuch, Penalties are inflicted on them. Your only "Juſtification for inflicting theſe Penalties on them, "is that you doubt their being Subjects. Your only "Pretence for inflicting the ſame Penalties on us, is "that we are Subjects. *Same* Penalties, did I ſay, "nay worſe; for as they are inflicted on us, without "Offence, we cannot by a Diſcontinuation of Offence, "exempt ourſelves from theſe Grievances. The Pa"piſt, by becoming a Proteſtant, can free himſelf "from this Diſability, and this double Taxation: "But we cannot free ourſelves from this Miſery, but "by ceaſing to be Americans. Beſides, in every other "Caſe, except that Addition of Land-Tax, your "Papiſts are in as good a Situation as any of the reſt "of your Inhabitants who have not Votes: But in "*every* Tax you lay upon us, we are in as bad a "Situation as your Papiſts are in that one. Beſides, "your Papiſts are connected with their Legiſlators, by "Relationſhip, Friendſhip, Neighbourhood, or De"pendance. Their Poſſeſſions too are Britiſh, and "they muſt have Influence, tho' they have not Votes. "And the great Right of petitioning, they poſſeſs, "with all its Advantages, and can enforce their Peti"tions by their Preſence, their Aſſiduity, their Num"bers, and their Tears. In how much worſe a "Situation are we than your Papiſts, whom for their "Obſtinacy in an unconſtitutional [illegible] "ligion, you have made the Objects of Legiſlation. "What then is the Freedom, and what are thoſe "Britiſh Privileges, to which you ſuppoſe we are "entitled? What are thoſe Rights which we have "poſſeſſed above [illegible] Years, which we de"rived from [illegible] which we have pur"chaſed by an unſhaken Allegiance, and by the "Profits of our Trade!" [*To be continued.*]

* *In preſent it is queſtionable from Great-Britain.*

PLOCZKÓ, *November* 12.

THEY write from Choczym, that Orders had been publiſhed there on the Part of the Grand Signior, for all the Inhabitants to take Arms againſt the Ruſſians and their Adherents. Theſe Advices add, that 10,000 freſh Troops were arrived there, and more expected; that, on the 17th, a Body of Confederates paſſed the Nieſter, and plundered a ſmall Town near that River, which the Baſhaw, upon Repreſentations being made to him, declared to be by his Orders, and expreſſed himſelf in a Manner very different from what he had done heretofore.

OFFEN, in HUNGARY, *Nov.* 14. They write from the Frontiers of Turkey, that the Grand Signior had notified, by a Manifeſto, that he looked upon as illegal, all the Concluſions paſſed in the Dyet of Poland, from the Time of the King's Election to the Throne; and that his Highneſs inſiſted that the Inhabitants of the Republic be re-eſtabliſhed in the Enjoyment of their primitive Rights and Liberties.

A Letter from Poland aſſures, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia ſeems diſpoſed to ſpare neither Troops nor Money; and that 80,000 Men are to penetrate into the Ottoman Empire, before the Grand Signior is able to aſſemble his Forces.

LONDON,

Dec. 3. It is reported that L——d R—— has declared his Intention of reſigning the Poſt he now enjoys; but, who is to ſucceed him, is not at preſent determined. The Cauſe aſſigned for this Act, is ſaid to take Riſe from his L—d—p's Diſguſt at ſome Meaſures lately purſued.

The Great People were never more buſy, than at preſent; for, while Numbers are engaged in making a Coalition, in order to form a new Miniſtry; others are as aſſiduous in conſulting on Meaſures to counteract their Deſign, and ſupport the *Uti Poſſidetis*.

By Accounts lately received from Paris, we learn, that the Manuſcript Papers, lately ſtuck up in divers Parts of that Metropolis, intimate, that there are Damiens ſtill living, &c.

Farmer Glover, of Hartley, in Eſſex, having married and buried his Wife, in the Year 1762, has had the ſingular Fortune, to marry and bury one every Year ſince. He is now a Widower, and declares that he will never engage again in the matrimonial State.

Some gold Candleſticks, now in the Poſſeſſion of a Nabob, ſacrilegiouſly taken from a captial Church at the Manillas, after the Capitulation, are, it is ſaid, the Cauſe among other ſuch Exceſſes, of the Ranſom not being paid.

Some Letters from Leghorn, mention, that, by a ſecret Article in the propoſed Treaty between France and Corſica, General Paoli is to be inveſted with the Dignity of a Marſhal, with a very conſiderable Appointment.

They write from Paris, that the French Aſiatic Company now find themſelves ſtrong enough to revive certain dormant Claims on the Dutch, reſpecting both Commerce and Territory in the Eaſt-Indies.

Some Letters from Leghorn mention, Advice having been received there, that a dangerous Conſpiracy among ſome of the Corſican Chiefs againſt Paſchal de Paoli, had luckily been diſcovered by that General, juſt Time enough to prevent the Execution of a Deſign againſt his Liberty, and probably againſt his Life.

It was Yeſterday confidently reported, that the Court of Portugal had made ſome extraordinary Conceſſions to Mr. Lyttleton, in favour of our Commerce, the Particulars of which are ſaid to be tranſmitted home by the laſt Mail.

By Letters from the Hague of the 4th Inſt. we learn, that the Prince Stadtholder informed the States-General on the 2d, that the Princeſs Royal his Conſort was in a State of Pregnancy; on which happy Event, their High Mightineſſes congratulared his Serene Highneſs.

On Thurſday Morning, a little before Eleven o'Clock, the Sheriffs opened the Poll for a Knight of the Shire for the County of Middleſex, at Brentford, which was carried on with much Tranquility and Regularity, 'til about a Quarter after Two; at which Time it was generally thought that Mr. Serjeant Glynn had polled a greater Number than Sir W. B. Proctor, when on a ſudden a Hat was thrown up in the Air, on which a great Riot enſued, when the Mob mounted the Huſtings, attempted to ſeize ſome of the Poll-Books, and entirely put a Stop to the Buſineſs. On this, great Numbers of Freeholders were hurt in trying to get away, others came home directly, and the Remainder of the Day was a Scene of Confuſion. A Fellow had lifted up his Stick to make a Blow at Mr. Glynn, which being timely obſerved by one of the Freeholders, a ſtout Gentleman, he knocked the Rioter down with the But-End of his Whip.

When the Mob had cleared the Huſtings on Thurſday, they went into the Town of Brentford, and attacked the Caſtle-Inn (which was one of the Houſes of Entertainment for Mr. Glynn's Friends) and did conſiderable Damage to it. The Inhabitants of the Town obſerving this Miſchief, and beginning to fear their own Houſes would next be deſtroyed, a general Indignation took Place; they ſallied out, attacked the Rioters, and drove them out of Town; and ſome of the Victors afterwards vented their Rage upon One or Two of the Houſes opened for the other Candidate.

A Number of Perſons, with Cockades, aſſembled about the Angel Inn in a riotous Manner, armed with Bludgeons, &c. but being expoſtulated with by ſome Gentleman preſent, the greateſt Part threw away their Sticks, and their Ringleader was taken into Cuſtody, and carried to the Angel; while under Examination there, ſeveral of his Followers came to him, and demanded Half a Crown each, which they ſaid they were to have, and a Guinea to be ſpent amongſt them; whereupon he was ſecured, to be dealt with according to Law.

Dec. 13. Letters from Leghorn, dated Nov. 14, mention, that Two Engineers, in the Service of France, under Pretence of being French Deſerters, lately got into Iſola Roſſa in Corſica, and after having been there a few Days, obtained an Interview with the Commandant, to whom they diſcovered their real Character, and offered him 1000 Louis d'ors to deliver up the Fortreſs to the French Troops at a certain Time, which he agreed to do. But Paoli having ſome Intelligence of this Plot, ſuddenly arrived at the Head of 500 Men, and cauſed the Commandant of Iſola Roſſa to be arreſted, with the Two Engineers, and ſome other Perſons. The Engineers have ſince made a full Confeſſion, and all the Parties concerned have been ſeized except Two.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 9.

Arrived in *Patuxent*, the Captains *Circaud*, *Coulſon*, and *Kilty*, all in Seven Weeks from *London*, but no Public Prints having as yet reached this Place, we cannot inſert the Intelligence, they may have brought, this Week.

The Public may be aſſured, that the Company of Comedians, in this City, have gained great Applauſe by their Two laſt Performances, *viz.* the Tragedies of *Douglas* and *Richard* III.

On Tueſday laſt the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Alexander Symmer*, at *Upper-Marlborough*, by ſome Accident unfortunately caught Fire, and was reduced to Aſhes. His Furniture, by the Vigilance of the Inhabitants, was happily ſaved.

TO THE PRINTERS.

A FEW Days ſince died, in the 22d Year of his Age, Mr. *Arthur Cradock*, eldeſt Son of the Revd. Mr. *Cradock*, Rector of *St. Thomas's*, *Baltimore* County. He was a Youth of moſt unblemiſh'd Character; of exemplary Piety; and ſo firmly attached to the Principles of ſocial and moral Virtue, as did Honour to human Nature. The Diſeaſe which proved fatal to him, and which he ſupported with true Chriſtian Reſignation, is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by an intenſe Application to Books: The Study of the Sacred Writings, thoſe divine Oracles of Inſpiration, being his principle Delight, though he had made a conſiderable Progreſs in the abſtracted Sciences, and was excellently well verſed in every Branch of polite Literature.

Immortal Youth, whoſe Life more Fame cou'd yield,
Than *Raphael's* Colours, or what *Wren* did build!
Soft as the gentle Stream, his Manners flow'd,
In all his Actions, ne'er profan'd his GOD.
Careſs'd in Life, lamented in his End,
The Parents Comfort, and the Muſes Friend.
Chaſte as the ſpotleſs Lamb, exempt from Pride,
He liv'd the Chriſtian, like a Saint he dy'd:
O! with what Raptures I could ſing his Praiſe,
Was I poſſeſs'd of *Pope's*, or *Milton's* Lays!
May ſome kind Bard, the Subject hence rehearſe,
It ſure deſerves the Majeſty of Verſe.
I wou'd proceed, tho' much oppreſs'd with Fear,
But quit the Theme, to wipe the friendly Tear.

GARRISON-FOREST,
March 1, 1769. R. HULSE.

BY AUTHORITY,

At the NEW THEATRE in ANNAPOLIS,

BY THE NEW

AMERICAN COMPANY of COMEDIANS,

On SATURDAY next, being the 11th Inſtant,

Will be preſented a Tragedy, *called*

ROMEO and JULIET.

Romeo, by Mr. VERLING, *Juliet*, Mrs. JONES.
And *Mercutio*, by a Gentleman for his Amuſement.

To which will be added a FARCE, *called*

THE WONDER!
AN HONEST YORKSHIREMAN!

On TUESDAY, the 14th, will be preſented a COMEDY, called,

THE INCONSTANT;

OR, THE

WAY TO WIN HIM.

With a new Pantomime Entertainment, *(never performed in* America) *called*,

MERLIN;

OR,

HARLEQUIN's DELIVERY.

Harlequin, Mr. GODWIN. *Columbine*, Mrs. PARKER.
And, *Clown*, by Mr. MALONE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th Inſtant, the TRAGEDY of

DOUGLAS.

With a FARCE, *called*

THE MOCK DOCTOR.

On THURSDAY, the 16th, a COMEDY, called

THE

BEAUX STRATAGEM.

WITH THE

DEVIL TO PAY;

OR, THE

WIVES METAMORPHOS'D.

On FRIDAY the 18th,

THE MISER.

WITH

HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.

And, on SATURDAY, a TRAGEDY, called,

THE REVENGE,

WITH

DAMON *and* PHILLIDA.

Damon, by a GENTLEMAN for his Amuſement.
Phillida, by Mrs. PARKER, with a Minuet in Character.

With Entertainments of DANCING *and* SINGING *each Night.*

* TICKETS *to be had at Mr.* KNAPP's, *near the Town-Gate, and at the Bar of the* THEATRE.

☞ LOWER BOXES, 7*s.* 6*d.*——PIT, and UPPER BOXES, 5*s.*——*The Doors to be opened at* Four, *and the* Play *to begin preciſely at* Six *o'Clock.*

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, March 8, 1769.

WHEREAS the Store of CHARLES CARROLL, Eſq; in this City, has been within theſe Three Days broke open, and there has been taken from thence, One CHESHIRE, and Five GLOUCESTER CHEESES, and likewiſe about Thirty Pound of clay'd SUGAR.——Whoever will give Information to the ſaid CHARLES CARROLL, Eſq; of the ſaid Burglary and Robbery, ſhall receive, upon Conviction of the Offender, or Offenders, TEN POUNDS Reward. CHARLES CARROLL, of *Carrollton*.

To be SOLD, *very cheap, for Caſh only, by the Subſcriber, at the Store where Mr.* Thomas Wilſon *did live, on the Dock*, viz.

WEST-INDIA Rum, *New-England*, and *Philadelphia* ditto, *Holland* Geneva, in Caſes, or by the Flaſk, *French* Coniac Brandy, *Bourdeaux* Claret, Cordials, double and ſingle refined *London* Loaf-Sugar, *Boſton* and *Philadelphia* ditto, *Muſcovado* ditto, Molaſſes and Hops, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Alliſpice, Pepper and Ginger, Soap and Candles, Felt Hats, Womens Stuff Shoes, Powder, Shot, Bar-Lead, and Flints, Stone, Flint, and Earthen Ware, Iron Pots, and Frying Pans, fine Salt, Cheeſe, Cards, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Brimſtone, Allum, and Chalk, *Stoughton's* Bitters, *Bateman's* Drops, Elixir of Bardana, famous for the Gout and Rheumatiſm, *&c. &c. &c.*

WILLIAM ROOKE.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Partnerſhip of ROOKE and MAYBURY, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and the Favour will be acknowledged by their humble Servant, Wm. ROOKE.

LIKEWISE any Perſon having any Claim or Demand againſt the above-ſaid Partnerſhip of ROOKE and MAYBURY, are hereby required to bring in their Accompts to me, and they ſhall be paid on Demand. Wm. ROOKE.

LOST, BORROWED, or STOLEN,

HUME's Hiſtory of *England*, Quarto, printed for ANDREW MILLAR, bound in red Turkey. Lord *Shaftſbury's* Works, Octavo. Origin of Evil, Octavo *. Second Volume of *Hurd's* Commentary on *Horace*, Octavo.——Such Gentlemen as have borrowed any of the above Books, are requeſted to lodge them with the Printer; or, if they have been accidentally picked up in a Public-Houſe, or inadvertently pocketed, their being return'd to the Priſter, will be gratefully acknowledged by their very humble Servant, THE OWNER.

* *By* SOAME JENINGS, *Eſq;*

THE Veſtry of *Prince-George's* Pariſh, hereby gives Notice, that they intend to petition the next General Aſſembly of this Province, for an Act to empower the Juſtices of *Frederick*, and *Prince-George's* Counties, to levy on the Taxables of ſaid Pariſh, the Sum of One Hundred and Ninety-two Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, to build a new Church, of Brick, in the Place where the old Church now ſtands. *Signed* per *Order*,

SIMON NICHOLAS, Regiſter.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, living in *Annapolis*, on the 20th of *February* laſt, a ſmall bay MARE, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, a long Switch Tail and Mane, and has no perceivable Brand.——Whoever ſecures ſaid Mare, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall receive Ten Shillings Reward. WILLIAM HEWITT.

N. B. A Quantity of good HERRINGS to be ſold, by the Barrel or Hundred.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Madden*, taken up as a Stray, a MARE of a red Colour, about 13 Hands high, and about 9 Years old, branded on the near Shoulder, thus, $\frac{cV}{R}$ and with the ſame on the near Buttock.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

FOR SALE,

PART of a Tract of Land, lying on *Matterawoman* Branch, in *Charles* County, called HULL, containing 387 Acres, on which are Two Plantations in good Repair, one in the Occupation of Mrs. *Sarah Cawood*, the other of *Charles Ianes*, having Two Apple Orchards of exceeding good Fruit, ſufficient to make at leaſt 3000 Gallons of Cyder a-Year. The Land is good for making Tobacco, Corn, or ſmall Grain; is well wooded, and has very fine Water. The Swamp which belongs to it is very valuable for making Meadow, and affords a good Range for Stock. There are Three Tobacco Houſes on the Land, Two of which almoſt new; the other Buildings are in pretty good Repair. Thoſe who chooſe to purchaſe the whole, or Part, may apply to *me*, at *Piſcataway*, in *Prince-George's* County.——I have alſo for Sale, another Part of the ſaid Tract, adjoining the former, containing about 113 Acres, on which are good Improvements, ſuch as a Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, and other Office-Houſes, with a very fine Orchard of bearing Apple and Peach Trees, ſufficient to yield 3000 Gallons, with a Still and Cyder-Mill. This Part of the Land hath the ſame Advantages of the Swamp as the former.——If no private Bargain ſhould be made before Monday the 3d Day of *April* next, the Part of Land herein firſt mentioned, will there be ſet up to Public Sale, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Cawood*, on the Premiſes. (12) JAMES MARSHALL.

Subscriptions for the following Books, are taken at the Printing-Office.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
THE
WORKS
OF THE CELEBRATED
JOHN WILKES, Esq;
Some of which were formerly published under the Title of
THE
NORTH-BRITON,
In Three Volumes.

THEY contain all that he has yet published of his Constitutional History of *England*, from the Revolution, to the Time of his Departure for *France*, in 1764; the most important Events of Government, with their secret Springs and Causes, during the Administration of

LORD HOLLAND, WILLIAM PITT, Esq; LORD BUTE, LORD HALIFAX, LORD EGREMOND, LORD SANDWICH, And GEORGE GRENVILLE, Esq;

Anecdotes and Characters of many great Personages, at this Time struggling for Power and Office; the Lampoons which occasioned his Duels with Earl Talbot, and Secretary Martin; his Controversies with Dr. Smollet, Author of the Briton; Mr. Murphy, Writer of the Auditor; and Mr. Scott, under the Name of Anti-Sejanus: The Detection of Mr. Pownal; Specimens of Mr. Beckford's Parliamentary Eloquence, &c. &c. &c.

Forming a lively and an instructive History of MEN, PRINCIPLES and the TIMES; written with such Freedom and Elegance, as is not to be parallel'd in the Productions of any Age or Language.

N. B. The Pieces, of which the Third Volume chiefly consists, were privately printed by the Author, for the Use of a few trusty Friends. Such is the Scarceness of these Writings, that Gentlemen lately arrived, have given Two Guineas in London for only a Part of what are contained in the above mentioned Edition. There are but a few Sets left unsubscribed for.

The Books will be printed in a Month's Time, and delivered to the Subscribers immediately afterwards.

The Paper for this Edition was manufactured, and all the Printing performed in this Country.

Subscriptions are taken by all the Booksellers at *New-York*, *Philadelphia*, *Boston*, and *Charles-Town*, *South-Carolina*; the Price Eighteen Shillings, at Eight Shillings a Dollar.

*** CHURCHILL's WORKS *are printed, and will be sent to* Annapolis, *for the Subscribers, very soon. Upwards of Two Thousand Subscriber's Names are prefixed to them.* (3w)

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 300 Acres of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, on the Drafts of *Bush* Creek; about Thirty Acres of which is already cleared, and now under a good new Fence. The Soil is good, and produces fine Tobacco. The Title is indisputable. For Terms apply to the Subscriber at *Elk-Ridge* Landing. (5w) JOSHUA GRIFFITH.

March 1, 1769.

To be SOLD, by the SUBSCRIBER, *at* Port-Tobacco, *on Tuesday the 3d Day of April next,*

THREE LOTS of Ground in the said Town; on one of which Lots there is a very commodious and well frequented Tavern, which is now in the Occupation of Mrs. *Halkerston*: As this House and its Conveniencies are well known, it is needless to describe them particularly.——One other Lot, where Mrs. *Halkerston* aforesaid lately dwelt; on this Lot is a good Brick Dwelling-House, with Offices below, and a good Kitchen at a convenient Distance, 24 Feet long, and 18 Feet wide, Meat-House, Hen-House, and a Garden paled in.——On the other Lot is a Dwelling-House, (not quite finished, but will be by the Day of Sale) 32 Feet long, by 14 Feet wide, with a Chimney in the Middle.——Also to be sold the same Day, 342 Acres of Land, lying within a Mile and a Half of the said Town, being Part of a Tract of Land, called HABER-DEVENTURE, and HANSON's PLAINS ENLARG'D; on this Plantation are Two Tenements which rent for a Crop Hogshead each.——The Land is well wooded and watered, and better for farming than planting.

(ts) DANIEL JENIFER.

On Wednesday, *the 29th of* March *Inst. precisely at* 12 *o'Clock, at the House of Mrs.* ORRICK, *in* Baltimore-Town, *will be sold to the highest Bidder,*

THE Sloop POLLY, about Three Years old, Twenty Tons Burthen, with all her Tackle and Apparel. She will lye at the Public Wharf of *Baltimore*, for several Days before that appointed for Sale, where she may be viewed by any Person inclinable to purchase. Three Months Credit will be allowed, giving Bond and Security, if required, to JAMES FRENCH.

LATELY IMPORTED,
In the Snow HENRY, *from* LIVERPOOL, *and to be sold by the Subscriber, on board the* HENRY, *lying in* WICCOMICO *River*, POTOWMACK,

TWO small Parcels of GOODS, amounting each to about 350 *l.* consisting of *Yorkshire* Cloths, Rugs, and Blankets, *Kendal* Cotton, *Irish* Linens, *Manchester* Checks, Cotton Hollands, Bed-Ticks, damped Cottons, Mens and Womens Saddles, with other Saddlery, Worsted Stockings, 6*d.* 8*d.* and 10*d.* Nails, Leather, and Calimanco Shoes, Loaf-Sugar, Gun-Powder, and Drop-Shot, Frying Pans, and Iron Pots, Pepper, and Saltpetre, *Liverpool* Stone, and coarse Ware, Fishing Seans, Thirty-five Fathoms long; with several other Articles, for ready Tobacco, Bills of Exchange, or Cash, at a low Advance. (4w) JOHN METCALF.

Feb. 27, 1769.

To be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *or Mr.* ANTHONY STEWART, *in* ANNAPOLIS,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in *Dorchester* County, called BROWN's FOLLY, containing 930¼ Acres. It lies on the main Road that leads to the Bridge of *Black-Water*, adjoining to a Tract of Land belonging to Capt. *William Boyes*, and about 7 or 8 Miles from *Cambridge*. The Land is level, and exceedingly well timbered, with white and red Oak. The Title is indisputable.

(tf) WILLIAM BROWN.

Hungers River, *Feb.* 21, 1769.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

SIXTY or EIGHTY THOUSAND MADEIRA PIPE STAVES, to be delivered at proper Landings, or on Ship-board, as may be agreed on. The Staves to be agreeable to the *Philadelphia* Market. JOHN BENNETT.

Likewise wanted to employ, a WIND-MILL Wright, to construct a small WIND-MILL. *J. B.*

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED, *for a Term of Years,*

A TRACT of LAND, containing One Hundred and Fifty-five and One Half Acres, lying in the Forest of *Baltimore* County, joining the Land where *Benjamin Barns* formerly lived. There is a fine Branch on the Land, which will make a good Meadow, with very little Trouble; and, as it joins the Barrens, has this particular Advantage, that it can never be deprived of an extensive Range for Cattle and Hogs. Any Person inclinable to purchase, or rent the same, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subscriber, living in *Annapolis*.

(5w) JOHN CAMPBELL.

Annapolis, Feb. 22, 1769.

THE Subscriber proposes continuing the TAVERN, at the Sign of the Blue-Ball, (opposite to Mr. *Middleton*'s) lately kept by her deceased Husband, and takes this Method to acquaint her Friends, and the Public in general, that an unwearied Application shall not be wanting to render her House and Entertainment agreeable to all such as shall please to favour her with their Company.——She also takes this Opportunity to return her unfeigned Thanks to those Gentlemen who have already favoured her with their Friendship, and humbly hopes, as it shall be her constant Study to deserve it, for a Continuance of their Favours. MARGARET JANE M'MORDIE.

N. B. She has very good Stables, and is always well supplied with excellent Clover, Hay, and Oats, so that Gentlemen may depend on having their Horses used with the greatest Care.

February 20, 1769.

To be SOLD, *at* PUBLIC VENDUE, *to the highest Bidder, at* QUEEN's-TOWN, *in* QUEEN-ANNE's *County, on* Wednesday *the 29th Day of* March *next,*

ABOUT Six Hundred Acres of LAND, more or less, situate on both Sides of the River *Choptank*, about Five Miles above the Bridge, being Part of a Tract, called COD's-HEAD MANOR, is well suited for Tillage, and convenient for Three Settlements, with a Parcel of rich low Ground, fit for Meadows, to each. The Land is near a Church, a Mill, and a Landing-Place, and does not exceed 14 Miles to a Landing on the River *Delaware*. The Title is good. Six Months Credit will be given for the Purchase-Money, the Purchaser giving Bond, with Security, to the Subscriber, who will attend the Sale, BENJAMIN KENDALL,

(ts) of *Philadelphia*.

Talbot County, *Feb.* 2, 1769

THE Subscriber hereby informs the Public, That he keeps a PRIVATE FERRY from *Talbot* County, to *Cambridge*, which is One Mile and Three Quarters broad, at the Expence of 1*s.* 6*d.* for each Man and Horse; and, as he has provided himself with knowing Hands, and Two good new BOATS, one of which is an excellent Sailer, of about 25 Feet Keel, and the other a Row-Boat, for calm Weather, he is hopeful he will be able to afford the utmost Satisfaction to such as choose to employ him. (6w) WILLIAM AKERS.

*** The best of Entertainment for Man and Horse to be had as above; and, in Order to direct Strangers, he has caused the Road from *Talbot* Court-House, to the Ferry, to be mark'd and measur'd.

Annapolis Feb. 2, 1769.

WHEREAS there is now a regular POST established between this City, and the different Parts of *Calvert* County, &c. such Gentlemen as reside here, that may have Connections with the said County, are requested to leave their Commands at the Printing-Office, (where Subscriptions for the Subscriber are likewise received) and they may depend on being punctually perform'd by

W. BARBER, Jun.

February 21, 1769.

THE Subscriber being confined in *Cambridge* Jail, in *Dorchester* County, for Debt, gives Notice to his Creditors, That he intends to apply to the next General Assembly of this Province, for his Relief and Enlargement. PARKER FOWLER.

Charles County, *Feb.* 2, 1769.

WHEREAS MARY, the Wife of the Subscriber, hath eloped, without any reasonable Cause, I do hereby give this public Notice, That I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date. JACOB HUDSON.

February 28, 1769.

FORTY-SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, on Sunday Night the 19th Instant, from *Bush-Creek*, near *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County, Two Convicts, one of them named JOHN THOMAS, a likely young Man, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, ruddy Complexion, dark brown, or black Hair, and curls in his Neck, has large Wrists, and is stout made, he was imported last Spring from *Bristol*, is a good Farmer, and is rather slow in his Speech: He took with him a light coloured Broad Cloth Coat and Breeches, the Breeches finer than his Coat, and his Coat mended at the Elbows, *Welsh* Cotton Jacket and Breeches, a black Cravet, a half worn Felt Hat, one Check'd, and Two Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Country made Shoes, one of them has been split, and mended on the Top, Country-made Yarn Stockings, black, or white and black Threads twisted, and probably some other Cloaths; he belongs to *Thomas Johnson*, Jun.——The other about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, fair Complexion, black curled Hair, about 25 Years of Age: He took with him a Country Cloth, and another *Welsh* Cotton Jacket, Two Osnabrig Shirts, a Pair of Country Cloth Breeches, all old, a Pair of old Shoes and Stockings, and an old Hat patched with Cloth; he is remarkably talkative, and belongs to *Benjamin Sapp*.—They are supposed to have taken with them a grey Horse, branded, I believe, T I, and a grey Mare, I believe, a natural Pacer, and broken rump'd, both used to the Draft. *John Thomas* will probably change his Name, and rig his Companion, as well as he can, with his spare Cloathing. The respective Master will give Twenty Dollars for either of the Servants apprehended and returned, or secured in any Jail, and Notice given, so that they may be had again; and Three Dollars for each of the Beasts returned. THOMAS JOHNSON, Jun.

N. B. If the Fellows should be apprehended, they will escape, unless well secured.

JUST IMPORTED,
In the Lord CAMDEN, *Capt.* JOHN JOHNSTOUN, *from* LONDON, *and to be sold by the Subscribers, at the Store kept by* THOMAS HARWOOD, 3*d. in* Church-Street, Annapolis,

A WELL assorted CARGO of EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS; amongst which are a great Choice of fashionable SILKS; such as Pink, and white flowered Tissues; blue and white ditto; Straw and Purple Luteistring; Rose-Branch ditto; Pink Satin; Stripp'd ditto; Straw, and green robin'd ditto; white ditto; white Serge Desoys, white Sattins; Pink-ground Brocades; white ground ditto; Pink, and white flowered Sattin; Sky-blue ditto; and Sky-blue and black Ducapes.—Those Silks were well chose and bought, and may be had at a low Advance. THO^s. HARWOOD, 3^d.

(tf) JOHN BRICE.

To be SOLD, *on the second* Thursday *in* April *next, on the Premises, to the highest Bidder, on reasonable Credit,*

THREE Thousand Acres of exceeding rich level LAND, in *Frederick* County, in *Virginia*, about 15 Miles from *Winchester*, and convenient to several Merchant Mills, where there is a high Price given for Wheat. The said Land will be laid off in such Lots as may best suit the Purchasers.

(ts) LEWIS BURWELL.

A PRIVATE CHARITY CONCERT will be perform'd in the Assembly-Room at *Upper-Marlborough*, on Wednesday the 29th of *March* Inst. by a Number of the best Hands, on different Instruments; the first Violin by Mr. LEONARD.—TICKETS, at 7*s.* 6*d.* each, to be had of the Managers, Major *Joseph Sim*, Messieurs *Charles Digges*, *John Hepburn*, Jun. and *Christopher Richmond*, who will have the Application of the Money arising for the intended Charity.

MR. ROBERT BRENT having, on the 2d Day of last *February*, at the Town of *Dumfries*, enter'd into a Composition with several of his Creditors, wherein he gave up several Tracts of Land, in the County of *Stafford*, together with Seven Slaves, and other Effects, to be sold for their Benefit; and, Mr. GEORGE BRENT, his Father, having, at the same Time, given up his Tract of Land in *Prince-William* County, called *Brent-Town*, near 8000 Acres, to be sold, and the Money (after Mortgages are discharg'd) to be apply'd in like Manner; the said *Robert*'s Creditors giving him a final Discharge from any future Claim, on Account of their Debts; and, it being also specified in the said Composition, that such other of the said *Robert*'s Creditors, as choose it, might be included therein, provided they signify their Assent thereto, within Two Months from the Date aforesaid; and we, the Subscribers, being appointed Trustees, as well for the disposing of the Premises, for the Uses aforesaid, as for transacting the several Things relative thereto, do request all Persons, who are desirous of entering into the said Composition, immediately to make us acquainted therewith. We also desire the several Creditors will meet in the Town of *Dumfries*, on the Third Day of next *April*, to consult on proper Measures to be taken for disposing of the said Lands to the best Advantage. We also beg Leave to inform the Public, that we do not propose to postpone the selling the *Brent-Town* Lands, longer than the 4th of next *April*; but that they will then be disposed off on the Premises, either all together, or in Lots, as will be most agreeable to the Purchasers.——It will also be agreed on, at the Time of Sale, whether the Lands will be sold for ready Money, or on Credit, tho' we incline to believe the latter.

HECTOR ROSS,
JOHN GIPSON,
WILLIAM CARR.

Virginia, November 20, 1768.

FALLS OF PATOWMACK.

For Encouragement to Trade, &c. I purpoſe to let out, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for a Number of Years, or otherwiſe, this Place, with all the valuable Improvements hereafter mentioned.

AT the Landing, and along-ſide of Six Fathom Water, a compleat Stone Building, 151 Feet long, 36 wide, and 3½ Stories high.

In this Edifice are contained, 1*ſt*, A valuable Merchant Mill, with Two Pair of Stones, Bolting Mills and Fan new, well fixed, and conſtantly ſupplied with a never failing Stream, ſufficient to keep the whole of them going. I can affirm, that this Mill, with the Aſſiſtance of Four Men and Two Boys, can manufacture 50,000 Buſhels of Wheat annually, into good merchantable Flour.

2*d*, A large Bakery, with Three Ovens, Brakes and other Neceſſaries compleatly fitted, and a fine Bread-Room above the ſaid Bakery and Ovens.

3*d*, Two large Granaries, 36 Feet by 30, on each Side the Mill, ſo that Grain cannot be ſtored more conveniently. Adjoining to theſe is,

4*th*, A neat retailing Store, with its Shelves, Counter, Drawers, *&c.* compleatly finiſhed.——Adjacent to the ſaid Store, is a convenient Accounting Room, with a Fire-Place, at the Back of which, is a private lodging Room, with a Fire-Place likewiſe. From this Room we enter into a Balcony 24 Feet long, with proper Seats fronting the River, which commands variety of curious and entertaining Proſpects.

5*th*, The ſeveral large Rooms below, for the ſtoring of Salt and *Weſt-India* Goods, with their Cellars, *&c.* ſo near the River, that, by the Aſſiſtance of a Crane, a Veſſel of any Burthen may diſcharge her Load ſafe in the Stores in as little Time as can be done in any Port in America; and likewiſe makes equal Diſpatch in Loading, the Granaries being ſo near the Veſſel, and the Fall from the Houſe ſo great, that, by a Spout from the Windows, the Grain my be conveyed in the moſt ſpeedy and eaſy Manner.——The Loft of this Building has no Partition, and therefore, being 151 Feet long, and 36 wide, gives great Plenty of Room to ſpread Flour to cool, in the Summer, ſo that nothing is wanting but a Capital to make the Place complete.

Contiguous to the Mills, *&c.* is a very good Dwelling-Houſe, built with Stone, Two Stories high, 96 Feet long, and 28 wide, with convenient Rooms, Kitchen, Cellars, and Ten Fire-Places thereto belonging, to be let with the ſaid Mills.

I have laid out 53 Lots for a Town here, each Lot containing Half an Acre, including the Tobacco Warehouſes; moſt Part are for Sale on moderate Terms.

I have within thoſe Lots built a Griſt Mill, for Country Cuſtom, and a Saw Mill, and will ſupply Scantling and Plank for building, very cheap.

The River *Patowmack* is ſo well known, that I need not be particular in deſcribing it; as from its Mouth to the very Falls, it is allowed to be the beſt Navigation of any River on the Continent.

The Falls are ſituated 12 Miles above *Alexandria*, and 3 Miles above *George-Town*.——Any Veſſel that comes to *Alexandria*, or up to *George-Town*, will find deeper Water above to the ſaid Falls, the Channel being ſtraight, and eaſily found. The Falls excel any Part of the Colony, for beautiful building Stone, in the greateſt Quantity, and the eaſieſt raiſed. The Soil is exceſſively rich, and abounds with the fineſt of Springs convenient to every Part. And,

Above all the Advantages before-mentioned, the Place is noted for one of the fineſt Fiſheries in *Virginia*; the whole Seaſon through, the beſt of Fiſh is caught here in great Abundance.

The Falls Landing is Ten meaſured Miles nearer to *Leeſburg*, *Winchеſter*, and ſo to the Back Country, than any other whatſoever. Beſides, this Landing being ſo much nearer to the Back Inhabitants, and a fine Road, it receives all the Produce brought down from above the Great Falls, in Battoes, which Buſineſs is now become very conſiderable, and muſt improve; as *Indian* Corn, Walnut-Plank, and Lumber of all Sorts, will bear the Land Carriage, from the Falls above, to this Place; much more, and better, will Wheat, Pig, and Bar-Iron, and Tobacco. All thoſe Commodities are made in great Plenty on each Side the River, above the Falls; the Lands being very fine, the Produce muſt be brought to this Spot for Shipping.

For further Encouragement, any Gentleman that might be willing to ſettle here, and carry on a Trade ſuitable to the Place, may have the Mills, with all Improvements; and I will oblige myſelf to furniſh him, this preſent Year, with 5000 Buſhels of good merchantable Wheat, 8000 Buſhels next Year, and 10,000 Buſhels annually after, of my own Produce, for the Terms agreed on. Or, if he, or they, chuſe rather to put in a Stock, any Way adequate to the Improvements made by me, I will be at an equal Expence towards the Working, Supporting, and Maintaining the ſaid Buſineſs, receiving my Proportion of the Profits; but it is not to be ſuppoſed that I could advance any Thing farther, than finding the Mills and all Improvements, without any Rent. The Management and Direction I will give up, and he, or they, may draw his, or their, whole Stock out, when they pleaſe; otherwiſe I will rent the whole, very reaſonable, as before-mentioned.

" Here Water falls, and might do more, by Art!
" Majeſtic Nature ſhines in ev'ry Part."

Beſides the above; at the *Seneca* Falls, which is the Public Landing-Place for all the Iron, and other Commodities, brought down the River *Patowmack*, from above, at the ſaid Landing, the ſaid River being commanded and brought through a natural Race, where there is a Fall of Ten Feet Water; I have to diſpoſe of, in the ſame Manner, one of the beſt Places for Furnace, Forges, Saw, and Griſt Mill, that can be found.

The principal Articles to ſupport thoſe Works to Advantage, are Ore, Coals, Timber and Stone; all of which are in the greateſt Quantity, of the beſt Quality, and eaſieſt procured.—The Iron Ore is inexhauſtible on the River Side, and belongs to me, I will deliver it on the Furnace Bank at Ten Shillings per Ton, Coal at Twenty Shillings per Load of 144 Buſhels.—Thoſe Articles are brought down to the Spot by Water in Battoes; and I have 13,000 Acres of Land adjoining to the ſaid Falls above, binding the River Fifteen Miles including ſeveral Iſlands. All thoſe Lands are covered with the beſt of Timber; and as the Navigation is ſo eaſy up to the *Shenandore* Falls, it is not poſſible there ſhould ever be a Scarcity of Timber and Ore to ſupport the Scheme.—The Situation is ſo good that the Furnace, Forges, and Mills, may join to one another, along Side of the ſaid Race, at the Landing; and every Article is conveyed to the Works, from the main River, by this Race, which affords the Fall, as abovementioned. There being no further Expence attending the Water Part, the Foundation ſo good, with a natural Race for the Water to run, and building Stone, Timber, &c. ſo convenient; I can venture to affirm, that one Year's Profit will reimburſe the whole Expence and Coſts of Building.

Between the Landing at the *Seneca*, and that at the Little Falls (where the Tide goes) is, by Survey, exactly 14 meaſured Miles. A public Waggon Road is lately opened betwixt them, and is already much frequented.

I have alſo built, at the *Seneca*, a Smith's Shop, with Two Fires, and a Wheelwright's Shop adjoining, together with ſeveral Dwelling-Houſes at the ſame Place; I have likewiſe got new Battoes ſuitable for bringing down the Commodities.

The Buildings and Improvements at both Landings, ſo far as I have done, have actually coſt me upwards of Eleven Thouſand Pounds; and I have ſo great an Opinion of the many Advantages ariſing from thoſe convenient Situations, that I am willing to add a further Stock of One Hundred Working Slaves, ſeated on 17000 Acres of the moſt valuable Land on *Patowmack*, joining the ſaid Falls, actually in my Poſſeſſion, and convenient to ſupport all the ſaid Buſineſs. Thoſe ſeveral Plantations are well ſtock'd with Horſes, Cattle, and Hogs. Among the ſaid Slaves, are very valuable Tradeſmen, ſuch as Forgemen, Coopers, Smiths, and Carpenters. I have ſeveral Waggons and Teams, that work upon the Road, between the Two Landings; and ſhall be ready to put the whole in Stock, provided I get a ſuitable Partner, who underſtands Trade and Buſineſs; or will rent the Whole, or Part, as we may agree.

Any Perſon, or Perſons, inclinable to increaſe his, or their Fortune, by taking the Trouble to come and view the Premiſes, and examine the ſame, will be ſatisfied, that I have not advanced any Thing farther than they find agreeable to Truth; and I am confident, that there is no Buſineſs, whatever, at this Time, that can afford more certain and larger Profit, from ſo ſmall an Advance, as the additional Expence required. JOHN BALLENDINE.

Kent-Iſland, January 23, 1769.

ANY Perſon having Cheſnut Rails to diſpoſe of, and will engage to land them on the Upper End of *Kent-Iſland*, may meet with a Purchaſer for Eight or Ten Thouſand, by applying to the Subſcriber.——I ſhould be glad to know the loweſt Terms they would deliver them at.

(7w) REZIN ROWLES.

December 30, 1768.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Airs*'s Ford, on the Falls of *Pataſco*, on *Elk-Ridge*, an *Iriſh* indented Servant Man, named PETER DENNY, about 20 Years of Age, about Five Feet Two Inches high, of a fair Complexion, thin viſaged, grey eyed, and a little pitted with the Small-Pox, ſhort brown Hair, and carries his Head crooked, is much addicted to Liquor, and when drunk, is very quarrelſome: Had on, when he went away, a new Check Shirt, a new Bearſkin Coat, bound round with black Binding, a blue Sagathy Jacket, with the Skirts lin'd with the ſame, and yellow Buttons, a Pair of new Broad Cloth Breeches, a Pair of plain Yarn Stockings, a Pair of new Shoes, and Steel Buckles, a Felt Hat, bound with black Ferreting, a new red Duffil great Coat, and took with him, a black Stallion, about 13 Hands high, and near Nine Years old, with a half worn *Engliſh* Saddle, and Snaffle Bridle: He alſo took with him Three Bills, One of Twenty Shillings, One of Fifteen, and One of Five; and, as he is well acquainted in *Baltimore-Town*, he may probably change his Dreſs.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Three Pounds for the Man, and Thirty Shillings for the Horſe, beſide what the Law allows, paid by

(tf) VALENTINE BROWN, Junior.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, by Mr. SAMUEL CHEW, *of* HERRING-BAY, MARYLAND,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, called DUNKEIL, lying in *Baltimore* County: This Tract of Land conſiſts of FIVE HUNDRED and NINETY-NINE ACRES, and lies within a few Miles of the navigable Rivers of BUSH, and GUNPOWDER, and not far diſtant from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is well timbered; the Soil extremely fertile, and equal to any in the Country. There are ſeveral Bottoms upon this Land, capable of valuable Meadows, and ſeveral Streams of Water. There is about 250 Acres cleared, the greateſt Part of which has not been above Two Seaſons in Cultivation, and quite freſh. The Improvements are not very conſiderable, being old; but ſome of them, at a ſmall Expence, may be made both good and ſerviceable. There is no Tract of Land in theſe Parts, ſo well adapted for a Farm.

The Title to the above Land, is indiſputable; and a General Warranty will be given to the Purchaſer. The Sale is to be on the Premiſes, on the laſt Day of *May* next. Credit will be given for Six Months, without Intereſt. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, are referred to Mr. JOHN PACA, of *Baltimore* County, or to Mr. WILLIAM PACA, of the City of *Annapolis*, for any Information they may want.

Virginia, Aquia, Dec. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD, on Tueſday the 4*th Day of* April *next*,

THE valuable Tract of LAND, known by the Name of BRENTON, containing 8,000 Acres, lying in *Prince-William* County, and within 18 Miles of *Colcheſter*, 14 of *Dumfries*, and 25 of *Falmouth*. This Land is remarkable for being level, of a rich Soil throughout the Tract, and well timbered and watered, has many valuable Improvements on it, and pays no QUIT-RENTS. The Sale will begin preciſely at 12 o'Clock, at the Houſe of SCARLET MADDINS, on the Premiſes, and the Land ſold either in Lots, or the Whole, as ſhall be agreed upon on the Day of Sale, as well as the Terms for Payment.

ROBERT BRENT,
WILLIAM BRENT,
(15w) DANIEL CARROLL,
HENRY ROZER.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the *Neabſco* Iron-Works, in *Virginia*, on, or about the 10th of *October* laſt, a Country born Negro Man Slave, named BILLIE, the Property of the Hon. *John Taylor*, Eſq; he is about 30 Years of Age, very black, well made, Five Feet Eight Inches high, puts on a ſower Look when taxed with any Thing amiſs; he had on and took with him, when he went away, a blue Broad Cloth Coat, black Cotton Velvet Jacket, and ſundry other Sorts of Cloaths, beſides Shoes and Stockings of various Kinds: He is by Trade a Ship-Carpenter, and is ſuch a Proficient in that Buſineſs, as not only to repair, but to build all Sorts of ſmall Craft. The Day that he went off, he was accompanied by a dark Mulatto Fellow, named SCIPIO, the Property of Mr. *John M'Millian* of *Prince-William* County, in *Virginia*, of much the ſame Age and Size as himſelf. They croſſed *Patowmack-River* together, in a Schooner's Boat, to the *Maryland* Shore, where they left her, and have, from that Time kept themſelves undiſcovered. As *Billie* was ſome Time laſt Summer brought from *Carolina*, (to which Place, under the Sanction of a forged Paſs, he had travelled as a Freeman) it is more than probable that if he is not now engaged by ſome Ship-Builders to the Northward, that he will endeavour to get on board of ſome Craft, bound for *Charles-Town*, or to ſome Place in *Carolina*, where he expects to be free.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Negro, or Mulatto, and brings One, or both, to the Subſcriber, or to Mr. *John Calvert*, Manager of Col. *Taylor*'s Mine-Bank, in *Baltimore* County, or will ſecure them, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall receive, for each, a Reward of Five Pounds, if taken Forty Miles from home, or the above Reward, if at a greater Diſtance from the ſaid Mr. *John Calvert*, or from

(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

October 14, 1768.

STOLEN laſt Night, from the Subſcriber, living in *Prince-George*'s County, near *Upper-Marlborough*, a likely bright bay HORSE, Four Years old, and about 14 and an Half Hands high, branded on the near Buttock, B; he paces, trots, and gallops, and carries his Head high, when rode.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo as I may get him again, ſhall have Thirty Shillings Reward, and Five Pounds for the Thief, if he be convicted, paid by BENJAMIN HALL, (Son of FRANCIS.)

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed, BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.